REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

CENTRAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATIC...

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,850.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. HOWELL, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	Leaves Tuticorin	
„ Ratnagherry 5	„ Colombo	13
„ Vingoria 5	„ Galle	14
„ Goa 6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Carwar 6	„ Madras	19
„ Mangalore 7	„ Coconada	21
„ Cannanore 8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Tellicherry 8	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Calicut 9	„ Gopaulpore	23
„ Beypore 9	„ False Point	24
„ Cochin 10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
„ Alleppy 10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave BUSREH	
„ Kurrachee 14	„ Mahoonerah	29
„ Guadur 15	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat 17	„ Bushire May.	1
„ Bunder Abbas 19	„ Bahrein	3
„ Linga 21	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire 23	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Koweit 23	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao 25	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah 25	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH 26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th April.

THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, JOSIAH BROWN, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 30 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT 16TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,267 Tons, 1,250 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and car es a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,

or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. LEE, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

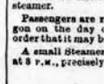
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. HASELWOOD, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the Owner's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PERIM	2,778 TONS	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of Fire-wood, at Poway and other adjacent Villages.

Mithibai and others,

vs.

Pestonjee Framjee and others.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by H. Gamser, Esq., the receiver of the abovementioned Estate, to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., at the above places a large quantity of Teak, Mangoe and Kheir Fire-wood about 2,250 candies in small convenient Lots to suit every Purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NEW KHANDEISH COTTON CELLA BELLA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd April, instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, by order and in the Jutha of Thacker Dewjee Bhanjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. About 92 candies New Khandeish Cotton Cella Bella, balance of 15 candies agreed to be purchased by the said Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., of which about 58 candies have been taken delivery of by them.

25 per Cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the Cotton taken away by the evening of Monday next, the 6th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

NO. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHEET IRON AT CARNAC BUNDER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the Jutha of Abdoolally Goolamhoosain at his instructions, and on account and at the risk of Vessung Appa Passaree, the following bundles of sheet iron.

50 Bundles of sheet iron each bundle contains from 4 to 8 pieces.

25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Rich 8, 4, 2, and 1 Light Hanging Argand Lamps by Nash, Elegant Pier Tables, Single and Double Lights, Wall Shades by Nash, McCabe's and other Clocks, Alabaster Figures, Hand Organ, Vases, and Ornaments, &c., &c., the Property of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklatwalla, deceased, at his residence at Khetwady.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklawalla. Consisting of 8, 4, 2, and 1 light hanging Argand lamps with drops, pair of six lights candelarass with rich cut shades, pans, drops, and rich glass stems, handsome pier and round tables, single and double branched wall-shades by Nash, carved sofas, conversation and reclining couches lined with silk, chiffoniers, pier tables with marble tops, carved and plain circular tables, round teapoys, a complete set of dining tables in four pieces, easy and pedieu chairs, iron rocking chairs, chairs with and without arms, side tables with drawers, child's cradles, walnutwood and blackwood presses, with glass mirror, carved screens, mahogany self-paying organ with one barrel, a cottage piano, a correct-going 8 day clock, by McCabe R.E., alabaster figures, Bohemian and porcelain large and small paintings, and ornaments, pictures in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, glass and crockeryware, plated table candlesticks, plated salver, plated cruet, liquor and egg frames, 1 large size magic lantern with 108 views, and lamp with wicks and spare chimneys complete.

1 stereoscope with slides complete.

A fashionable and highly finished small park phaeton, by E Kesterton, London.

1 Office Shigram.

Catalogues of full details will shortly be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days prior to the day of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 2nd April 1874.

WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,

IN ADDITION TO

THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT

FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF

"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"

UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and *his* was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate—*

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona	Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old."

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain R. METHVEN, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 1st April 1874.

THE

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 2ND APRIL 1874.

"KHORSHED WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD"

AND

"INDUR SABHA."

Reserve Seats.....Rs. 3.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M.; Performance commencing at 8-30.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3rd and 4th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 1st April 1874.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS—very portable, can be put together in a minute, and are up to any weight. Packed in canvas bag, size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4. Price Rs. 35.

WATERPROOF CORK MATTRESSES to suit the above 6 feet 4 by 2 feet 4, each Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of PESTONJEE SORABJEE SETNA, deceased, of Bombay, Parsee, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to VIRBAJEE, widow of the said deceased, Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Pestonjee Sorabjee Setna, deceased, are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the Undersigned, at his Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 1st day of May 1874, and that the Executrix will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Pestonjee Sorabjee Setna, without reference to Claims of which she shall not have notice.—Dated 1st day of April 1874.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Solicitor for said Virbaijee, Widow and Executrix of Pestonjee Sorabjee Setna, deceased.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of 13 Annas per Share, will be paid to Shareholders, at the Liquidator's Office, No 5, Meadow street, on and after MONDAY next, the 6th instant, upon their signing Receipts for the same and surrendering their Share Certificates.

Shareholders, who have not yet received payment of the previous distributions are hereby requested to apply for the same as well as for the final distribution within one month from this date, as the Liquidators will, after that period, dispose of the unclaimed distributions in such manner as they will find advisable, and a Meeting of Shareholders will be called to receive the Liquidator's Final Account and to declare the winding up of the Bank completed.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st April 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting ARABS for a Phaeton. Price Rs. 750. Apply "O. B.," Post Office, Parell.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH MARRIED WOMAN, the charge of 1 or 2 Children or a Lady for a Passage to England. Address "A. P.," care of this Paper.

TO LET, for two months, Rs. 300, a large HOUSE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Apply to MR. MULRONEY, Superintendent.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.—The coolest and most open part of the Fort. Apply ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOT CROSS BUNS.—Orders are being registered at BAFTY'S, Fort and Falkland Road. Price 2 Annas and 4 Annas each. Buns can be had at 5 A.M. on Friday.

NOTICES.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEEREBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR, (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOHTA MOHLA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Rs. 1.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, beside being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort; Messrs. D. S. KEMP; BOLTON and Co.; JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,		5s. 10d.	per oz.	
Ditto.	ditto	Queen's do.	5s. 9d.	„
QUEEN'S PATTERN.				
		s. d.	£ s. d.	
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	.... 12 0 0	
12 Dessert ditto	25	„ at 6 0	.... 7 10 0	
12 Table Forks	40	„ at 6 0	.... 12 0 0	
12 Dessert ditto	25	„ at 6 0	.... 7 10 0	
2 Gravy Spoons	12	„ at 6 0	.... 3 12 0	
1 Soup Ladle	11	„ at 6 0	.... 3 6 0	
4 Sauce ditto	12	„ at 6 0	.... 3 18 0	
4 Salt Spoons		„	.... 2 2 0	
12 Tea ditto	14	„ at 6 0	.... 4 11 0	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		„	.... 1 5 0	
			£57 14 0	

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Station s on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists,

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—Treacher and Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the very large and healthy HOUSE, near Gowalia Tank, belonging to the late MR. DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE SHROFF.

The House is well suited for a large School or for a Family Residence. It can be divided into two parts to suit the convenience of two Families. Apply on the Premises.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, a well furnished BUNGALOW on MALABAR HILL having 4 Bed Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, good Stablings and Coach House, commanding one of the finest views of Back Bay and the Harbour.

Also a well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Keep-sake," at MATHERAN for the season.

RARE AND REAL!!!

Best Mocca Coffee, just arrived.

For particulars and information regarding buying and selling apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY, PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL 1874.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MR. DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in announcing to his Friends and the Residents of Bombay, that during his recent visit to Europe and America, he has spared neith r expense, time, or personal exertion in the selection and organisation of his Troupe, and fearlessly asserts that no combination of a similar nature has embraced so many Artistic Celebrities as the present.

MR. CARSON has much gratification in stating that pre-eminent among his recent engagements is the

DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN ARTIST,

MR. HARRY LESLIE,

(whom he has prevailed upon to visit India)

Formerly Chief Comedian of Kelly and Leon's Minstrels, 720, Broadway, N. Y., and late Principal Comique of the Queen's Minstrels, England,

[The only Minstrel Company who have ever performed (By Special Command) before Her Majesty and Court.]

MR. LESLIE, both in England and the United States, has long held the first position as the most finished Comedian of the Ethiopic Stage.

MR. CARSON also takes great pride and satisfaction in informing the Public that at his solicitation,

MR. J. O. PIERCE,

has early coadjutor, has been induced to revisit the scenes of his former triumphs.

MR PIERCE, during his previous visit to India, was so great a favourite, and his efforts, as a Solo Instrumentalist, are so widely known and appreciated, that Mr. C. feels assured of the gratification his Patrons will feel at seeing this announcement.

In addition to the above, Mr Carson would wish to draw attention to the names of the following Gentlemen, who have been engaged from the first Companies, and who are artistes of acknowledged position and ability in the Profession, viz.—

MR. W. HOGARTH,

BARITONE VOCALIST,

Formerly of Chichester Cathedral. Viola and Euphonium Instrumentalist,

[From the Original Christy's Minstrels, St. James's Hall Piccadilly.]

MR G NORVILLE,

TENOR VOCALIST,

[From St. Paul's Cathedral, the Crystal Palace, and St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.]

MR. G. H. HENRI,

TENOR VOCALIST, ECCENTRIC BANJO PERFORMER, AND SOLO VIOLONCELLIST,

[From the Original Christy's, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and the Prince of Wales' Christy's Minstrels]

MR. J. C. TALBOT,

DANSEUSE PRIMA DONNA, FEMALE IMPERSONATOR AND CHARACTER VOCALIST,

[From Christy's Minstrels, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and the Prince of Wales' Christy's Minstrels]

MRS. D. CARSON AND MRS. J. O. PIERCE

Will preside at the Pianoforte during the Entertainment.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—A CONCERT, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, will take place in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, 9th April 1874, at 5-30 P.M. The proceeds will be given to the above Schools.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICE of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is THIS DAY REMOVED from Marine Street to No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting the FANCY BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE,

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

COTTON PRESSES AT BHOWNUGGUR.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the RENTING for one year of TWO NEW COTTON PRESSES Messrs. NAYSMITH & WILSON'S three CYLINDER, lately erected at Bhownuggur. For particulars apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers, Bhownuggur Mills & Press Co., Ld.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING COAL AT BHOWNUGGUR.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to the 4th April, for the SUPPLY of COAL to the BHOWNUGGUR MILLS & PRESS COMPANY, Limited, at Bhownuggur, for the current year, the Coal to be supplied as required. The monthly consumption will be about 120 tons.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers, Bhownuggur Mills & Press Co., Ld.

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

COLONEL HACKETT. | COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS. | CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moulali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one two-fifth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,
Hy

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL.

STERLING Exchange continues weak, and business has been done at even less than we give as the closing quotations.

Government Securities are nominally unchanged.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 1/4d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/4d. to 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 1/4d. to 9/16.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 17/32d. to 9/16d.
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit 3 do. France	248.

On Calcutta 60 days' sight	98 1/4
Do. demand	100 1/4
On Madras 30 days' sight	99 1/4
Do. demand	par
On Ceylon Bills, 60 days' sight	217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent.	106 1/2 to 3/4
Four & half per cent.	102 1/2 to 3/4
Four per cent.	102
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103 1/4
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 1/4
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 ,,
Do. on Merchandize	13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 ,,
Bank Bills	11 ,,
Mercantile Paper	14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolas	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 214 1/2
Bar Silver	,, 106
Gold Lea	,, 16-13
Bar Gold 10 os. English 100 touch	,, 16-15
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-15

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SPECULATORS having taken up all the available steam tonnage have been asking higher rates. In the morning a large amount of business was done at £2-12-6; later on £2-13-9 was demanded; and in the evening a good many engagements were made at £2-15. The supply of steam tonnage is very large. By sail not much doing; rates firm.

London	Cotton	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£3 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolams	£2 7s. 6d.
	Oil: Bills	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s.
	Coffee	
Ocean Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Marseilles Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay 1st issue, Colaba Land and Spinning shares continue at better rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each Share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	736
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	407
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
12,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	128
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	

AND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,335
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co., Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	193-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,4 0
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,710
900	2,000	all		Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	1,250
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	200
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,735
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jowraj Balloo Mills	1,375
1,000	...	500		Khandeish Spinning	1,000
.....	...	350	...	Madras U. Spinning	625
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,290
900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
800	2,500	all	150 p.s.	Oriental	4,000
600	2,500	400	200 p.s.	Royal	2,350
800	1,000	1,000	200 p.s.	Sconderdas Spinning	1,125
500	1,000	250	100 p.s.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	0

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	3,850	160 p.s.	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
100	500	all	15 p.s.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	150
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	4,950
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	700
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	175
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
800	1,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
350	9,000	all	250 p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 p.s.	Fort Press Co.	4,000 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	10 nl
600	1,000	all	70 p.s.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	400
200	400	350	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	575
800	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
420	2,500	750	125 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,050
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	850	all	80 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.s*	Volkart United Press Co	960

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
5,000	250	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
200		200	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,250		100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	0	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
	600	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all.	40 ps.	Vicegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market remains quiet but steady, and prices are much the same as previously exported. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday.

1,250 pieces Grey Shirtings fine 40 in. 30 yds. 10 lbs. at Rs. 7 7 0
4,300 ,, ,, T. Cloths 25/29 ,, 24 ,, 4¼-5 ,, at 2 as. per lb.
300 ,, White Scrims 40 ,, 8 ,, at ,, 2 11 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 3 1 0
1,000 ,, Orange Jeconets 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 2 8 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegraphic message of Tuesday evening reports a very dull market at Liverpool, with Surats heavy. The sales of the day amount to about 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports. Imports at Liverpool are larger than we have had to notice for sometime back, the figure wired being 23,000 bales; and the receipt at U. S. ports are to the extent of about 13,000. In prices there has been no change of any importance. Fair Dhollerah being still quoted at 5¼d per lb. Oomrawuttee at 5 13/16d, Broach at 6¼, Orleans at 8 5 16d, and Mid Uplands, at 10⅝ cents. In the price of Bar silver we notice a for her fall of 1/16 per oz, the quotation to hand being 58 13 16d. per oz. At Manchester there is very little doing, and prices are barely supported: 7lbs. stand at 7 4½, 8¼lbs. at 8 10½, and 40 Mule at 1.0⅝. In the produce markets there has been no change of any consequence, except a considerable fall in the quotations of coffee.

Our latest telegram from Calcutta is dated the 30th ultimo, in which we notice a moderate demand for Piece Goods at much the previous quotations. Sterling exchange is tending downwards, there being a fall of 1/16d. all round. Government Securities show no change worth noticing. Money is steady. The Cotton Market here has been quiet but steady, and prices show no change upon our previous quotations. The following are closing rates:—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs. 181-83
,, Akote	,, 184-86
,, Broach M. G.	,, 190-92
,, Hingunghaut	,, 205-6
,, Dholleriah	,, 174-78
Old Dholleria	,, 145-55
,, Sawgimned	,, 170
,, Vingoria	,, 152-55

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

100 candies	New Akote F. P. B.	at	Rs. 184
25 ,,	,, Verawul W. S.	at ,,	161
50 ,,	,, Mowa	at ,,	179
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	179
100 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	176-78
75 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	179
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	178½
50 ,,	,, Broach M.G.	at ,,	191½
200 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	193-92
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	190
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	189
100 ,,	,, Cutch	at ,,	166
100 ,,	,, Khandeish	at ,,	157-64
50 ,,	,, Bhownuggur	at ,,	176-78½

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th March 1874.
Open 411¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,612	0	0
Merchandize	1,16,774	0	0
Earth Trains	961	0	0
Electric Telegraph	989	0	0
Total Rs.	1,69,336	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1873.
Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	44,737	0	0
Merchandize	96,283	0	0
Earth Trains	679	0	0
Electric Telegraph	889	0	0
Total Rs.	1,42,589	0	0
Increase Rs.	26,747	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, March 12.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa, &c.
	Trafalgar (s)	Scott	Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Raffaele, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
27	Ava (s)	Starratt	Bombay, February 27.
	Arcot (s)	Withers	Akyab, March 24.
	Busheer (s)	Smith	Akyab, March 18.
	Arabia (s)	Barclay	Moulmein, March 19.
28	United Servie (s)	Strahlendorff	Rangoon, March 23
	Torino (s)	Asco'i	Coconada, March 24.

Mar. DEPARTURES.

27 Steamers Peshawur and Asia.
28 Steamer Duke of Devonshire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
29	Bengal		New castle.
	Meinam (s)		Galle.
30	Peshawur (s)		Calcutta.
	Alice		Singapore.
	Vancssa (s)		London & Colombo.

Mar. DEPARTURE.

29 Meinam (s) Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 31.

McNair, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.
Butler, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, to join, from Kattywar.
Twentyman, Major, Brigade Major, Madras, on leave, from Kamptee.
MacMahon, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 1.

Sanders, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gronow, Lieutenant, 63rd Regiment, on leave, to England.
Tytler, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Goorkhas, on medical certificate, to England.
Bruce, Surgeon Major, Presidency Surgeon, on furlough, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 28th March, 1874.

The undermentioned officers have obtained privilege leave:—
2-7th Fusiliers—Maj and Brevt Lieut-Col H S Cochrane, for 60 days from the 7th April 1874.
2 7th Fusiliers—Capt A G Harrison, for 60 days from the 7th April 1874.
2-7th Fusiliers—Lieut E A Mostyn, from 29th March to 17th April 1874, to proceed to Poorandhur on medical certificate.
66th L I—Surg Maj R W Meadows, for 60 days from date of departure.
Sappers and Miners—Capt C P Newport, for 60 days from date of departure in April 1874.
Sappers and Miners—Capt T Glancy, for 30 days from the 1st April 1874.
Sappers and Miners—Lieut T R Henn, for 35 days from date of departure in April 1874.
1st Light Cavalry—Capt E G Jenkins, for 60 days from the date of completion of the duty upon which he is at present engaged at Bombay.
17th Regiment N I—Col W R Houghton, for 60 days from date of departure in April 1874.
19th Regiment N I—Lieut-Col W Creak, for 60 days from the 15th April 1874 or date of termination of Musketry Course of Right Wing.
Staff Corps—Maj G S Mignon, for 60 days from the 6th April 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Apr. 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 4	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.

Monday	April 6	Friday	May 29
,,	,, 13	,,	June 5
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 19
,,	May 4	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 11	,,	July 3
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 25		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

4 P.M.

Tuesday	April 7	Monday	June 15
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 1
Monday	May 4	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 18	,,	July 13
,,	June 1	,,	,, 20

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	April 4	Saturday	June 27
,,	May 2	,,	July 25
,,	,, 30		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	April 23	Monday	April 20
,,	May 11	,,	May 18
Friday	June 5	,,	June 12
,,	July 3	Friday	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish, in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazett* DAILY at MESSRS. THACKER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS,

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SCOTT—March 31st, at Chinchpoogly, John Henry, son of Walter Scott, of dentition, after a few hours suffering, aged six months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE CLOSETS—March 28th, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of H de Closets, Esq, of a daughter.
PLATTS—March 25th, at Arrah, the wife of F T Platts, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLAKIE—HILL—March 28th, at the Cathedral, Colombo, by the Rev J Bacon, Thomas Blakie, Esq, of Madras, to Mary Constance, third daughter of the late William Hill, Esq, of Willesden, near London.

DEATH.

STEBBING—March 26th, at Calcutta, of brain fever, Caroline Elfleda Henriques, the beloved wife of Francis J Stebbing, Esq, aged 28 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

A NEW financial year began yesterday, and we presume that next Saturday's *Gazette of India* will contain a statement made out in the usual form of the estimated ways and means for 1874-75. Lord Northbrook would not permit the Budget of last year to be discussed in the Legislative Council; and, as we know not to what extent Sir R. Temple's estimates have been affected by the extraordinary expenditure on account of the famine, we can only conjecture what may be the present state of the public treasury. A few weeks ago, however, the Viceroy telegraphed to the Secretary of State that the financial position up to the close of the year 1873-74 was "sound," and this phrase implies that there is no deficit on the year to be made good out of the proceeds of the new loan. All the money spent on the famine up to the end of last month must, therefore, have been taken out of the Cash Balances, which were on the last day of February 1874 as much as 4½ millions below the level of the corresponding period of 1873, and 6¾ millions below that of February 1872. These balances, in fact, only amounted to £14,769,869; and, as Lord Northbrook is of opinion that it is not safe to let the reserve of treasure held by the State fall below 14 millions, it is obvious that he had at the beginning of last month but a small margin to draw upon to last him till the end of the financial year. An enormous amount of money, on the other hand, must have been already spent in the prevention of famine. The Government of India calculated in January that it would be necessary to purchase 340,000 tons of grain at a cost of three millions sterling, and we learn from the latest special narrative of the drought that in the four months ending on the 28th of February the imports of grain from beyond sea into Bengal amounted to 160,000 tons, "of which only a "very few thousand tons were on *bona fide* private account." But the Government have also bought grain largely in Eastern Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and have even taken supplies of wheat from the Nerbudda valley; and, although only 167,000 tons altogether had been conveyed into the distressed districts up to the 17th ult., it is probable that at least two-thirds if not the whole of the sum mentioned by Lord Northbrook has already been expended. Then again, although a portion of the money thus invested in food—a very small portion, we fear, now that the relief works have been allowed to degenerate into pauper asylums which whole families are invited to make use of, no matter whether they can work or not—may be recovered from the labourers employed on the public works which have been undertaken in the distressed districts, the expenditure on materials and supervision for these works must be very heavy, while the organisation and maintenance of transport agencies for the distribution of food must also have caused a very serious drain on the Exchequer for which the State is not likely to get any return whatever. There are many tales current of the lavish way in which money has been used to secure to Bengal the service of every kind of appliance that might be needed to save a single Bengalee from dying of starvation; and, when the bill is at last presented to the nation, we fancy the taxpayers will discover, with some dismay, that even the magnificent disdain of parsimony exhibited by the Government which was allowed to manage the Abyssinian war has been outdone in this instance by Sir George Campbell.

At all events, we have to count upon an expenditure this year of three millions in addition to what has already been taken from the Cash Balances. This is the sum that has been raised by loan, and we may take it for granted that, if possible, every rupee of it will be spent. Indian taxpayers will, therefore, have to provide £120,000 a year to pay interest on this loan, and it is probable that there will, besides, be a very serious falling off in the land and opium revenues for 1874-75. It will take a clever financier, therefore, to make both ends meet this year without any increase of taxation; and yet, if Lord Northbrook had meant to revive the Income-tax, surely he would have taken some steps to prepare the country for such an unpopular reversal of his policy of last year. Whether the deficiency is to be supplied by fresh taxation or by retrenchment of ordinary expenditure, we hope that Lord Northbrook will not decree his Budget for the year without at least offering some explanation to show that the Government is fully warranted in spending eight or nine millions altogether on the relief of distress in Behar. Without going so far as some of our contemporaries, who roundly declare that there is no famine at all, and that none has existed in Bengal this year anywhere except in the fervid imagination of Sir George Campbell, we think it is now perfectly clear from the statements made in the official reports that the extent of the distress has been greatly exaggerated and that there is no chance of famine making its appearance outside a limited area in Northern Behar. The Government of Bengal admits distinctly, in the thirteenth special narrative, that "the only tracts in which the condition of the "people is clearly getting worse, and in which "there is at present actually famine, are the three "north-east sub-divisions of Tirhoot (with a "population of two millions) and a comparatively small tract of north Chumparun, with "a population of 300,000." Since this narrative was written we have had telegrams stating that the condition of the people is not growing worse; and, though the Government of Bengal says that severe distress is expected later in the year in some districts from which the reports are most cheerful, there can be no longer any doubt that the whole population of the famine area is only 2,300,000 instead of the 25,000,000 for whose help provision had been made. The Government calculated that not more than one-tenth of the population of any part of the country afflicted by famine would become dependent on the charity of the State. If that calculation was right, the whole number of people (men, women, and children) to be supported should now only number 230,000; and if the Government really means to spend, say, seven millions in feeding a quarter of a million of people for seven months, that is, to allow four pounds or forty rupees per head every month for persons requiring State aid, what native of the lower classes in any part of India would not wish to change lots with the famine-stricken peasant of Tirhoot?

No doubt, the proportion of the population coming to the relief works, or fed in their own houses by means of charitable donations from the State and private individuals, will be very much larger than was anticipated. We have observed, of late, a tendency on the part of the Government to spread the area of pauperism as widely as possible by inviting and even compelling the people to come to the relief works. Possibly, high officials may have been moved to pity by the graphic descriptions which some special correspondents have given of the harrowing scenes of distress they have witnessed in Behar. It occurred to us at first, the other day, in reading the accounts of the *Friend of India's* special correspondent, that some passages had been written by way of burlesquing the extravagant and repulsive affectation of bringing the existence of the famine home to the heart (or the stomach) of every reader by filling column upon column with horrible details of individual suffering. But the writer was in earnest, and he has certainly eclipsed all his competitors in disgusting word-painting. The saddest scene, he says, that he saw was when he offered to distribute a few pice among some 800 or 900 people, chiefly women and children, who were "employed in pretending "to dig the common tank." It is not asserted that these people were asked to work beyond their strength; but the *Friend of India*, to show his own sentimentalism, gathered the children around him, and gazed on "the "watery matter which exuded from the eyes of "the little ones—this solution of the cornea as "it is called," till his own eyes filled with tears. Dreading what might be the fate of his own cornea, he then hastily rose; and, having given the children some pice, he hastened away, comforting himself with the pious reflection, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the "least of these my brethren, ye have done it "unto me." It is hard, we own, now that not merely the *Friend of India* but the London *Times* has taken to publishing stuff of this sort, for the Government to be firm, and to remember that it owes a duty to the whole taxpaying population of India as well as to the starving wretches of Tirhoot. But Lord Northbrook will yet, we trust, show himself worthy of his high reputation by refusing to spend money thoughtlessly even at the bidding of sentimental journalists. If more grain has been accumulated and more money raised than ought fairly to be distributed among the small section of the population of Behar that is suffering from famine, there are millions of poor people throughout India, with or without "solution of the cornea," who have claims on the surplus which ought not to be disregarded, and there is no need whatever to throw it away.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 31ST MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gathorne Hardy moved for the Army Estimates. He said they were substantially as already provisionally proposed by Mr. Cardwell. He pronounced no opinion on the recent changes, nor pledged himself either to the possibility of retrenchment or to increased expenditure. He then proposed to extend the short service to the Cavalry and Artillery, and said that military candidates must henceforth be educated at Sandhurst prior to being designated to their regiments.

An amendment moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson proposing to reduce the total number of men by 10,000 was rejected.

In reply to a question from Mr. O'Donnell, Lord George Hamilton said that the preparations that were made to avert distress arising from the Bengal famine were not based on the anticipated wants of exceptionally distressed districts but on those of the entire Bengal and Behar provinces.

THE SUEZ CANAL DUES.

Baron de Lesseps announces that he submits to the orders of the Porte, but at the same time holds it responsible for loss from the new tonnage dues estimated at £30,000 monthly.

THE CAPE COAST.

Captain Maxwell has accepted the Military Governorship of the Cape Coast; the appointment of a Civil Governor is at present in abeyance, it having been refused by Governor George Berkeley.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS FROM AERICA.

The review of the troops engaged in the Ashantee war was favoured by brilliant weather. Her Majesty personally decorated General Wolseley. Lord Gifford received the Victoria Cross.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

The Archbishop of Cologne has been arrested.

THE REVENUE.

LONDON, 1ST APRIL.

The public revenue of the United Kingdom for 1873-4 amounts to £76,500,000, showing an excess of £2,750,000 over the estimates.

THE ASHANTEE WAR HON

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE SONAPORE RIOT.

THE trial of the Sonapore rioters— 30 Mahomedans and 8 Parsees —was resumed yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Marriott and the same Special Jury. The Advocate General and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Branson and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the Mahomedan prisoners. Prisoner No. 27 was undefended. Messrs. Mayhew, Ferguson, Pherozsha Mehta, and Inverarity, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the Parsee prisoners.

Mr. Mills was recalled and briefly examined by the Advocate-General and Mr. Mayhew as to the roads leading to the fire-temple from the Sonapore burial ground. He had visited the spot that morning.

Mr. Austin was next called and examined—I am an inspector of police in charge of the Dhobie Talao section. On Sunday, the 15th of February last, I accompanied a Mahomedan funeral to Sonapore. I joined it about 10 o'clock in New Sonapore lane. There were about 250 or 300 people. I went by the side of the procession. I went with the procession into the burial ground. There were two biers. When they got into the burial ground they separated. I went with one of them to the south end of the graveyard. Mostly Seedees followed that bier. They went within 12 or 13 paces of the south wall and 24 paces from the east wall. When they got there they put the bier down and most of them sat on the ground as the grave was not ready. Few men were digging the grave. Some stones came over the wall from Chundunwady lane. They fell among the people who were sitting down. When these stones came in I went and looked over the east wall. Two or three stones came first, afterwards they increased in number. They were ordinary metalling stones. On looking over the wall I saw a number of Parsees in the Chundunwady lane throwing stones, and the greater part of them were armed with sticks. The people in the graveyard when they saw the stones jumped up and became very excited. The police succeeded in pacifying them for a moment or two. I told the Parsees in the lane to go away and they refused to do so. At that time some of the Seedees came over the wall into the lane. Before that I had got over the wall with some police. I tried to get the Parsees back. There were about 200 or 250 Parsees. We could not get them back. When the Seedees came over the wall they made a rush towards the Parsees. Before they came over I saw some stones come from the graveyard. This was after I saw the stones come into the graveyard. When the Seedees rushed the Parsees also advanced. The police by getting between the parties prevented a collision. The Seedees who came over the wall had sticks. We drove the Seedees back 19 or 12 yards, but as we did so the Parsees followed us up. The Seedees turned round and about 20 or 30 of them rushed at the Parsees and drove them to the end of the lane. I saw several of the Seedees struck by the Parsees. I saw a Parsee struck by a stone from the graveyard before this rush. As soon as the Seedees drove back the Parsees they got scattered and the police then got them back into the graveyard. The Parsees left the lane and deserted. After getting back the Seedees I went to the Marine Lines to get the assistance of the military. I was away about 20 minutes, and when I came back I went to Dadysett's agiary. I there saw a number of Seedees being arrested by the police, in a small back lane by the side of the agiary. I assisted in arresting. I can identify some of the Seedees I saw at the row at the graveyard (identifies Nos. 4, 8, 9, and 10.) These men formed part of Seedees who came over the wall and rushed at the Parsees. On the 23rd of February I and Mr. Brown arrested six of the Parsee prisoners, the other two were arrested on the following morning. I can identify some of them (identifies Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 and 38). I had known Nos. 36 and 38 before. These six men were in Chundunwady lane on that occasion armed with sticks. They took part in the disturbance. No. 36 had a stick made out of a teakwood board. It was narrow at the bottom and two and a half or three inches broad at the top. Nos 31 and 33 were most violent, they were jumping about waving their sticks and shouting out. I saw Nos. 33 and 34 throwing stones. I arrested them I took them to Dhobie Talao station. I saw the Parsee who was struck on the head in hospital. His name was Jamsetjee Dorabjee. He died about 12 days afterwards. I saw no Seedees that I could identify in hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—The Mahomedan procession was about half way down Sonapore lane when I met it. They proceeded in their usual way. The Seedees when burying their dead always have a good deal of shouting and singing; that was what they were doing on this occasion. The Mussulman portion of the procession were quiet. I noticed some sticks, but they were not all armed with sticks. There were some Parsees at the bottom of the Sonapore lane. No attempt was made to molest them by the Mahomedans. The Parsees did not appear to be alarmed. When I went into the graveyard the procession stopped for a few minutes. Funerals generally stop there a short time. I saw the sheet in which the Seedee's body was wrapped. I have no doubt there was a body in the sheet. I didn't see what was in the bier which was followed by the Bombay Mussulman. None of them had sticks. Up to the time the stones were thrown into the graveyard the Seedees and Mussulmans were quiet and orderly. As soon as the Seedees commenced to throw stones the Parsees retired behind the wall, and from there they could not throw stones. When the Parsees retreated the Seedees came over in person. About 40 Seedees got over the wall. I am sure that all the Seedees who came over the wall had sticks. When the Seedees were driven back by the police the Parsees followed us up shouting. The Seedees were not easily driven back, they were very excited. I myself was not very cool. When the Seedees got to the end of the lane they got scattered, and the Parsees turned on them. I saw there two or three Seedees struck by the Parsees with sticks. The police got to the end of the lane and the Parsees remained where they were. The Parsees were driven back about 12 paces. Some of the older Seedees in the graveyard tried to pacify them and prevent them coming over the wall. Some of the peacemakers are among the prisoners (points out Nos. 6 and 10).

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew—Most of the Parsees at Dhobie Talao were armed with sticks on that day. I did not hear why that was. I never heard that it was to protect their fire-temples from the Mahomedans. After getting over the wall of the graveyard, I didn't go back again. After the fight had been got back I got into the dust box and looked over the wall. From the street I couldn't see over the wall. I jumped over the wall 5 or 6 yards from the dust box. It was dangerous to get over near the dust box. When I first saw the procession the man who had sticks were carrying them openly. I didn't go to the rear of the procession. I waited till the Seedee part of it had passed, and then accompanied them. The men behind might have had sticks for all I knew. Mr. Mills was at the rear. Mr. Mills spoke to me at the masjid. He and I stood at the gate and allowed the procession to pass into the enclosure. I didn't notice any sticks in the hands of the Bombay Mussulmans. I had never spoken to prisoners Nos. 31 or 33 before that day. After getting over the wall I was in the lane about three minutes or more. I didn't speak to any of the Parsees in particular. I didn't asked them what they were there for. I could not see that. They refused to go back. The stones drove them away from the corner in the first instance and the Seedees in the second. When the Parsees went back I stayed at the opposite side of the street, at the corner of Chundunwady lane, and the back lane. When the Parsees were driven back the second time by the Seedees I went with them and tripped up and knocked some Seedees down. The Seedees did not strike the Parsees. The Parsees did'nt allow the Seedees to come up to them. At the end of the lane where the Seedees got scattered the Parsees turned on them and assaulted them. At this time I was among the Seedees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—In the burial ground the Seedees were a little scattered. The stones the Seedees threw were large stones. The Parsees threw back some of the stones. I don't know that the stones thrown by the Seedees were stones put round the graves. I did not see them pick them up. I don't know that I said they were those stones before the Coroner. It was my impression they were. No reports were made to me on Saturday that a party of Mahomedan were coming to their quarters for the purpose of attacking their fire-temple. I don't remember any Parsees telling me so. While I have been in the Bombay police force I have seen 90 or 100 Seedees attending funerals. Seedees generally carry sticks. I never noticed before it at funerals processions they carried sticks. Mr. Mills came up the lane in rear of the procession, but when the procession came to the gate he left the rear and came to the side, and joined me at the gate and saw a part of the procession pass in. I can't say if all the Seedees had passed before Mr. Mills came up. The Seedees had bamboo sticks and walking sticks. Some of these walking sticks are heavy and some are not. Mr. Mills told us to arrest the Parsees. I know that there is a back entrance to the Parsee fire temple.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozshah—I received no orders to attend the funeral procession. I heard that it was coming and went to meet it. Mr. Brown came with me. I went into the graveyard with the Seedee funeral. Mr. Brown went with me. While the grave was being dug we were between the Seedees and the east wall of the graveyard. The Seedees followed me very soon after I jumped over the wall, I saw prisoner No. 36 there along with the other Parsees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—The breadth of the burial ground is 40 paces. The Seedee's grave is a little nearer the west than the east wall. When I saw the Seedee procession the Seedees were singing and shouting; some of them had thick bamboo sticks and others walking sticks. Prisoner No. 38 keeps a shop near Trinity Church in Old Sonapore Lane. I do not know if he is a cook: he may be. I have seen him sitting in his shop. I have never spoken to him, but I know his features well. It was Mr. Mills who charged the prisoners in the Police Court with creating a disturbance. The Parsees were not arrested till nine days after the riot. This man (No. 38) was arrested by a sepoy on the 24th.

Mr. Henry John Brown, examined by the Advocate-General—I am a police constable doing duty at Dhobie Talao. On Sunday, the 15th February last, I was on duty at Chundunwady and joined Mr. Austin. We went to Sonapore and joined the Seedee funeral. There were between 300 and 400 Seedees. When they got to the burial ground, they laid the bier down and then commenced to dig the grave. I saw only one Seedee digging the grave. The others were standing round. While the grave was being dug, a shower of stones came over the wall. I looked over the wall, at the south end, and saw a number of Parsees collected. I saw some throwing stones and others brandishing their sticks. They were making a noise and talking loudly. I jumped over the wall near the dust-bin, and Mr. Austin and some sepoys also did the same. I asked the Parsees to go away, which they refused to do, saying that I was of no use and must stand aside, as they intended to protect themselves. Some of the Seedees followed us over the wall, and I saw stones thrown from the graveyard. The police officers tried to get the Seedees back. Some of them got back, but others rushed past us and went upon the Parsees. A fight ensued, which, I should say, lasted two or three minutes. The Parsees then ran away towards Dhobie Talao followed by a few Seedees. We got the other Seedees back into the graveyard, and I followed them in. I can point out some of the Parsees who took part in the transactions I have described. I can identify prisoners Nos. 31, 32, 33, 35, and 37; and there were others against whom I got warrants. The body was buried after I got back into the graveyard. I did not see the body. I saw something like a body wrapped up in a cloth. After that I took the Seedees to one side and kept them in a body. I was then directed by Mr. Mills to go with them to the Sonapore lane. I saw 400 or 500 Parsees at the end of the lane, armed with sticks. I asked them to go away. I told them to stand aside. None of them went away to my knowledge. They having refused to leave, I sent for Mr. Mills, who came and asked them to leave the same way as I had done. They paid no attention to what he said. The police succeeded in moving the Parsees back from the end of the lane. The mouth of the lane was left free for the Seedees to go. The Parsees drew themselves up on the right of the lane. I then saw the Mahomedan procession coming up the Sonapore lane, and I saw some part of it going in the opposite direction to that in which the Parsees were standing. About half the procession had passed out when both sides rushed at one another. The police were between the parties. They broke through the police, and a fight ensued. It lasted two or three minutes. The Parsees gave way and went to the verandahs of their houses. While the fight was going on, Mr. Edginton and other police officers came there in a brake. We then drove the Seedees along Breach Candy road and pursued them to the Agiary lane. I arrested one Mahomedan prisoner, No. 28. I can identify others who were present at the riot. I identify prisoner No. 9. He had a stick in his hand and was running about and shouting. I saw several persons hit, and removed them to hospital later in the day. I took to hospital two Seedees whose names I do not know now. Some days afterwards I saw them at the hospital. I attended the inquests on the bodies of some persons who were injured at the riot of the 15th February—a Mahomedan named Hajee Ahmed, Pheroz Seedee, Lucka Jeeva, a Mahomedan, and a Seedee name unknown. On the 23rd February, I assisted Mr. Austin in arresting the five Parsee prisoners I have pointed out. I have known them for years—all five.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—There were 300 or 400 persons in the procession, not all Seedees. I met them half way down the Sonapore lane. They were coming in an orderly way. I noticed a couple of Parsees in the road, who were not at all molested by the procession. The Mahomedans stopped at the ground some time to perform the service. I have no doubt that the bier contained a body. I cannot say whether any police accompanied the second funeral. I have already stated that the Bombay Mussulmans had sticks in their hands. No stones were thrown by the Mussulmans while I was in the graveyard. While I was remonstrating with the Parsees, the Seedees began to throw stones. Both parties were throwing stones. I said the Seedees came over the wall: I mean about forty. Some of them—I cannot say how many—brushed past the police. The others were forced back by the police into the graveyard. There was one Seedee who resisted us while getting over the wall; and the other Seedees pulled him in. That was the only instance of a Seedee resisting the police. The Seedees, when pursuing the Parsees, went as far as the Mogul burial ground. There were three or four elderly Seedees who tried to calm the others, and but for whom the police would have been nowhere. Prisoner No 6 was one of them. The Parsee crowd at the end of the lane was very much excited. I saw some of the Seedees jumping up in going down the lane. I believe the row began after the procession had passed out. I cannot say whether the Parsees first rushed towards the Mahomedans with a shout. The whole thing occurred so suddenly that I cannot say who rushed first. As the Mahomedans came out of the lane and turned towards the left, they did nothing by word, sign, or deed, to provoke the Parsees. I saw Seedees jumping up with sticks in the graveyard as also in the Breach Candy road. I do not know where Hajee Ahmed was injured. He was found in the mosque in the Sonapore lane.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew—I have known prisoner No. 31 over two years. I believe he is a carpenter and lives somewhere in Dhobie Talao. I have spoken to him several times. If I mistake not, I arrested him once on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery at Dhobie Talao. It was my own suspicion, and proved unfounded. It was six or eight months ago. It may have been previous to a complaint that may have been made against me to the Commissioner of Police. I have no knowledge. I did not, to my recollection, remonstrate with me on my stopping Parsee carriages on the Apollo Bunder. I won't swear that I did not stop Parsee carriages on the bunder. I left the Water Police twelve or thirteen months ago. As far as my recollection of having had a misunderstanding with him before I left the Water Police. He made a deposition for me some months ago at the expense of the landlord. I had last seen him (prisoner) a fortnight before the riot. I have not since the riot ascertained that he was at work on a contract at Ali-Baug. I have known prisoner No. 33 between four and five years. On the 15th February, I heard the Parsees talking loudly at the graveyard. Both the Seedees and Parsees were talking loudly. If they had been attentive listeners, they could have heard one another. It was on a stone coming into the graveyard that I went and looked in at the south end and saw the Parsees talking loudly. They were talking in Gujeratee, and some, I believe, in English. I understand a little bit of Gujerati. I did not lead the procession to the grave. I followed it. I made no enquiry as to the direction they were taking. A few native policemen were with me,—ten or twelve. I think there were over fifteen policemen with the procession; and I had ten or twelve sitting with me in the shade while the grave was being dug. I heard the Seedees complain of stones being thrown in. I positively swear that I saw stones coming over the wall. While the grave was being dug, Mahomedans in general do not flock at out the grave, but sit wherever they can get a shade. I did not see any one near the shade where I was sitting. I saw sticks with the Mahomedans previously and I saw sticks with them while I was sitting in the shade. They were not walking about and flourishing the sticks. After I got over the wall, it was the Seedees who rushed past me. I have no doubt of that; and as they rushed, they flourished the sticks. We tried but could not check the Seedees. We were endeavouring to prevent them from hitting and not making arrests. I did not look upon the Seedees as the aggressive parties, even when they rushed by me with their sticks, because they had first been attacked. When they rushed past me to attack the Parsees they were just then the aggressors.

Mr Mayhew—Then why did you say they were not the aggressive parties?

The Advocate General—My learned friend is playing upon words!

Mr. Brewin continued—The stones which I saw the Parsees throw over the wall may have been the stones that were cut out of the graveyard.

The foreman of the jury asked his Lordship if the cross-examination could not be curtailed, as he thought a great deal of it was unnecessary.

His Lordship said he could not prevent the learned counsel from proceeding, but he had no doubt the observation made by the foreman would have its due weight.

Mr. Brewin continued—I recognised among the Parsees one Burjorjee Framjee, a clerk in the Municipal offices, but he is not among the prisoners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—I stated before the magistrate that some of the Seedees had cudgels in their hands. I have seen Seedees attend funerals with sticks in their hands. There were about 250 Seedees in the procession. When the Mahomedan procession returned out of the Sonapore lane, the Parsee crowd moved back of their own accord. Some of the foremost were gently moved back by the police. On Saturday night, the 14th February, I heard several Parsees talk that the Mahomedans intended to come with a funeral in large numbers and attack the fire-temples. I had heard that report before them. I had also other reports, among them one to the effect that the butchers had poisoned the meat. The Parsees in Dhobie Talao and Chundunwady were in a state of great alarm and excitement since Friday the 13th February. I did not hear a report of a Parsee woman being violated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw—After Mr. Edginton and the reinforcements came up, I heard no pistol shot. The police were striking the Seedees as well as the Parsees—I am speaking for myself. I have no doubt that injuries were inflicted in some instances by the police. If the funeral procession had hostile intentions, the police who were with them could have coped with them. If we had not been there, they might have arrested some more persons in Chundunwady lane, I had received no instructions from my superiors about accompanying any Mahomedan funerals. I joined that one quite accidentally on the Sunday. I have known prisoner No. 35 over five years. Except attending at the Sonapore lane, I saw him do nothing on the Sunday. He was kind enough to give me a glass of water to drink.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—I know prisoner No. 37. He has something to do with the mutton butchers in Chirra Bazaar. I saw him standing amongst the crowd in the north corner of the burial ground. I swear positively that he had a stick in his hand. Mr. Austin was with me at the south end of the burial ground and must have seen the fight.

To the Advocate-General—Late in the evening of the 15th February, prisoner No. 35 gave me a glass of water to drink.

Dr. W. F. Knapp, second physician Jamsetjee Hospital, deposed to the admission into hospital, on the 15th February last, of a Seedee, name unknown, who was suffering from a fracture of the skull. He died the next day. A Parsee named Jamsetjee Dorabjee was also admitted, suffering from a lacerated wound in the forehead and fracture of the skull. It must have been made with a fragment of stone. He died on the 27th February.

To Mr. Inverarity—It has not been brought to my knowledge that some of the wounded persons ascribed their injuries to the police.

Dr. John Mackenzie, attached to the Jamsetjee Hospital, remembered wounded persons being admitted on the 15th February, among whom were Hajee Ahmed and a Seedee named Pheroze Both died. Witness described the injuries.

To Mr. Mayhew—Two of the Seedees admitted into hospital had wounds received from a pistol shot. I have heard they were shot by a European constable.

To Mr. Inverarity—I do not know that a number of the wounded persons ascribed their injuries to the police.

To the Advocate-General—The two Seedees themselves told me they had been shot by Europeans. One of them is in hospital, and he said he had been shot by a sahib. The other man has been discharged.

Ramjee Bicknjee examined by Mr. Lang—I am a policeman No. 546 in the C. division. I accompanied a Mahomedan funeral on the 15th February last to the graveyard. I saw the disturbance at the graveyard and on the Breach Candy road. I can identify some of the persons I saw in the disturbance. They are prisoners Nos. 32 and 34. I saw them at the corner of Sonapore lane near the night-soil depot. They had sticks in their hands similar to the railings of this jury-box. I removed to hospital some of the wounded persons.

Mr. Branson rose to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Ferguson objected on the ground that the witness had said not a word against his (Mr. Branson's) clients. His Lordship replied to the objection, but overruled it. The other counsel for the Parsee prisoners made a similar objection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—I was in the graveyard with Mr. Austin and Mr. Brewin. Some of the Seedees were sitting, some were standing, and some were engaged in burying the body. I did not see the body. Hearing a complaint that stones were being thrown into the graveyard, I went to look over the wall and saw a crowd of Parsees. I saw some of the elderly Seedees persuading others to remain quiet. Among them were prisoners Nos. 6 and 24, whom I noticed well. There were others whom I cannot recognize. When the procession returned, they went through the Sonapore lane, crying out "deen, deen." I was at the rear of the procession. The row began before the procession all got out of the Sonapore street. The people who formed the rear made the row. The persons who went in advance created the row as well as the persons who were in the rear. I conclude that those who were in the front made the row, because those who were in the rear could not get out of the lane. As I reached the mouth of the lane the row had just begun.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—I saw prisoners Nos. 32 and 34 near the night soil depot with sticks in their hands. I did not see them do anything. Before the magistrate I said I followed the procession from the graveyard to the Breach Candy road, where a row occurred. I said I recognised the two prisoners in the fight on the Breach Candy road. I saw the prisoners both at the night soil depot and on the Breach Candy road. I said so before the magistrate. I was examined by Mr. Hearn before the magistrate. I signed my deposition. I did not hear it read out to me before I made my mark.

Mr. Ferguson—Perhaps you are fencing with me. Did you hear your deposition interpreted to you before you signed it?

Witness—Yes, it was interpreted to me before I made my mark. I said before the magistrate that I saw the prisoners Nos. 32 and 34 both at the depot and on the Breach Candy road. The magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, said—"It matters not if you saw them at two places; but did you see them at the night soil depot?" I said I had seen them. I understood the magistrate took down that I saw the prisoners at the depot.

Mr. Ferguson put in the witness's deposition, which was interpreted to him. The Clerk of the Crown read it out to the jury.

Motee Goonajee examined by the Advocate General—I am a policeman No. 489 and do duty in the C division. I accompanied the Mahomedan funeral on the 15th February last to the graveyard. I was with the party that went with Mr. Austin and Mr. Brewin. I saw stones coming into the graveyard from the direction of the night soil depot. I went with other sepoys over the wall into the lane. I saw a disturbance and saw blows struck. I returned into the graveyard. Before that I saw Parsees in the crowd who are not here. I afterwards accompanied the funeral party from the graveyard down the Sonapore lane. I saw the disturbance on the Breach Candy road. Among the persons I saw present at it were prisoners Nos. 36, 38, 6, 33, and 17. I myself arrested the two Seedee prisoners in a house or stable near Dady Sett Agiary. They were there with bludgeons in their hands. They were standing there doing nothing. I and other policemen had been pursuing them. The three Parsees whom I pointed out struck a Seedee with thick sticks. The Seedee was crouching between my legs for protection when the Parsee struck him in the head. I was struck in the leg. This was on the Breach Candy road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—The Seedees were running into the house when I saw them. I had not seen them before that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew—I had seen the Parsee prisoners in the road before that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozsha—I had seen the Parsee prisoner No. 36 before that day. I had seen him in a shop near the Portuguese Church. I never went to his shop and never spoke to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—This occurred after Mr. Edginton arrived. Some Parsees had fled into their houses before Mr. Edginton came, but as soon as Mr. Edginton passed, other Parsees came out from their houses. Mr. Edginton was driving up and down the street in his ghaurry, and it was whilst he was doing so that the Seedee was struck. He was the only Seedee who had remained behind, and I was the only sepoy in that part of the Breach Candy road at the time. I was the only sepoy who saw the assault.

To the Advocate General—I have been doing duty in Dhobie Talao about two years. When that Seedee was assaulted between my legs, the other Seedees had fled towards Agiary lane, pursued by Mr. Edginton and the police.

Govind Ramjee examined by Mr. Lang—I am police naique No. 499 and do duty in the C. division. On Sunday, the 15th February, I accompanied the Mussulman funeral procession to the burial ground. I stopped at the mosque. I returned with the procession to the Breach Candy road and saw the disturbance there. Among those who took part in it were prisoners Nos. 2 and 10. I identify them as having been arrested by me. There were also among them Nos. 11, 12, and 13. The two prisoners whom I arrested had sticks in their hands and were fighting with Parsees. The other three were in the disturbance, but had nothing in their hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—The two Seedees I arrested were in the rear of the Mahomedan procession. I saw the other three Seedees in the clutches of a sepoy for the first time. But they were in the disturbance. The two Seedees I arrested were actually fighting with Parsees—a lot of Parsees. I ran into their midst and dragged them out.

By Mr. Mayhew—When we came from the Sonapore lane to the Breach Candy road, the Mussulmans did not try to go to the right. They wanted to go by the road they came.

Jeewunjee Doobjee examined by the Advocate General—I was in the row that occurred in the Breach Candy road on the 15th February last. I recognise prisoners Nos. 11, 12, and 14. I saw them throwing stones at the windows of houses in the street and I arrested them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—Mr. Edginton had then come into the street. The prisoners came running from the direction of Chirra Bazar towards Girgaum. I arrested them because they were running away. As they were running away they were throwing stones. As soon as I arrested them I took them to the chowkey. They came quietly with me.

Ragoba Hurriba examined by Mr. Lang—I am a policeman doing duty in the C. division. I was present at the disturbance in the Breach Candy Road on the 15th February last. I identify prisoners Nos. 4, 5, 8, 17, and 21, as having been in the disturbance with sticks in their hands. Prisoner No. 4 was running away followed by Parsees, who had sticks in their hands. I had seen those prisoners throwing stones at the houses of Parsees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—When I saw the prisoners, they were in the midst of a crowd. I had not known them before that day.

At 6 20 P.M., Mr. Branson complained to his Lordship that the Mussulman prisoners have had nothing to eat since the morning. Mr. Mayers, Deputy Marshal of the jail, said it was usual to give prisoners one meal between 5 and 6 P.M. As the Court intended to sit till a late hour, his Lordship ordered something to be provided for the men to eat.

Appa Bapoo, a police sepoy, doing duty in the C. division, saw the disturbance of the 15th February last. He arrested one Seedee No. 16, who was fighting. He had a stick in his hand and he was engaged in the fight between the Parsees and Seedees. Witness also recognised Nos. 31 and 32. They had sticks in their hands and were fighting.

By Mr. Mayhew—I did not know the Parsee prisoner No. 31 before the 15th February.

By the Court—I arrested the Seedee just before Mr. Edginton came. Parsee prisoner No. 32 was in the crowd of Seedees and Parsees. He was close up to Mr. Mills' horse, and close to Mr. Brewin and Mr. Austin. I had not seen him before that day.

Ramjee Dashmajee, police sepoy, doing duty in the C. division, was at the disturbance of the 15th February and recognised prisoner No. 5 as having been among the rioters.

Bahadurrelly Rajabally, police sepoy, identified prisoners Nos. 7, and 18.

To Mr. Mayhew—Witness arrested prisoners in the Agiary road. He did not go into the Breach Candy road. Has never seen the Parsee prisoners before that day.

To Mr. Inverarity—I arrested Pallonjee Rustomjee, prisoner No. 37, in the lane in which the Agiary is situated.

Atmaram Luximon, police sepoy, identified prisoner No. 14, whom he arrested in the Agiary lane. Sepoys came into that lane and made arrests. There was no fighting in that lane.

Ramba Goodowan, police sepoy, identified prisoner No. 15, whom he arrested. He had nothing in his hand.

Atmaram Raghowjee, police sepoy, remembered arresting prisoners Nos. 27 and 18, who were fighting with sticks.

Prisoner No. 27, who was undefended—Am I not mad, and am I not in the habit of roaming about the streets?

Witness—I saw you in the crowd with a stick in your hand. I did not see you actually fighting.

Tookaram Roopajee, police sepoy, remembered arresting prisoners Nos. 5 and 19.

Luxmon Wittoo, police sepoy, remembered arresting prisoners Nos 29 and 22 in Agiary lane.

Essoo Ramjee, police sepoy, arrested prisoner No. 21 in Agiary lane.

Govindjai Mahomed, a police sepoy, stated that he had arrested prisoner No. 24 in the Agiary lane. He had a stick and was running.

Ram Sheva, sepoy No. 228 in the B. division, identified prisoner No. 6 as having been arrested by him. He was in a Hindoo's house and had a stick in his hand.

Mr. Branson read the witness's evidence before the magistrate where he identified No. 27 as the only man he arrested. Moreover, Morjee Anajee, a previous witness, had stated that he had arrested prisoner No. 6 in a stable or house near Dadysett's Agiary.

Shewram Aba, another sepoy, identified prisoner No. 26, a man he had arrested while he was running away with a stick.

Indrajee Sewajee said that he had accompanied the funeral on the 15th of February to the graveyard and back again, and had seen the fight take place between the Parsees and Mahomedans. He arrested prisoner No. 30, who had a stick and stones in his hand. He also arrested Nos. 5, 6, 21, and 32. Nos. 5 and 6 were striking the Parsees with sticks. The other Parsees were helping the Seedees with sticks, and were also throwing stones.

To Mr. Branson—I arrested No. 30 while he was running. It was now past eight, and the Court adjourned till a quarter before ten this morning.

WARRANT AGAINST A MOGUL RIOTER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court last week, a Parsee named Bomanjee Sorabjee Baria appeared before Mr Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against a Mogul by name Ally Hoossein, whom he charged with riot and mischief, being a member of an unlawful assembly, also with theft, on Friday, the 13th February last.

Bomanjee Sorabjee Baria said—I am a Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, and reside in Kundawalla Mohla. I manage the shop of my brother-in-law, Ardaseer Pestonjee. The shop is a retail licensed liquor shop, and is situated in Foolgully. On the 13th February last, while I was in the said shop at about half-past one or two o'clock in the afternoon, I heard the cry of a riot having commenced in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. I at once closed my shop and was just going to my house, when I saw a mob of Mahomedans coming towards my shop. I immediately ran into a bamboo warehouse opposite to my shop. I concealed myself inside there. In the meantime the mob came near my shop. They were from forty to fifty in number. They were Moguls, Seedees, and Mussulmans. I know three of the Moguls by sight. One of the said three Moguls was a leader of the gang, who on coming near my shop broke open the door, and then the whole gang entered the shop. They then looted the shop and destroyed some property. The leader of the gang came out and took a large stone from the street, and broke open the drawers of my cupboard, in which I kept money. At about 6 o'clock in the evening I went home in a buggy, and reported the matter to my brother-in-law, Ardaseer Pestonjee. Next morning my brother-in-law reported the matter to a European police officer, who gave us a policeman and ordered him to inspect the shop carefully. When they went into the shop they found everything smashed by the Mahomedan ruffians. The day before yesterday, in the evening, when I was in the shop, I saw the said Mogul, who was the leader of the gang, pass by my shop. I pointed him out to my brother-in-law, who got out of the shop and gave him in custody of a policeman, and he was taken before a European police officer, who ordered him to be kept in chowkey. Next morning he was taken before Mr. Superintendent Mill, who sent him before the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The latter officer directed me to apply to this Court to issue a warrant for the man's arrest and gave me his name, which is Ally Hoossein, and I charge him as above and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for. The accused has not yet been arrested.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRIG KHERATA ROODRIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (March 12th,) with a general cargo;—

THE French Mail Steamer Meinam arrived in Madras roads on Monday morning with the following passengers.

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Messrs. Murray and Hulgers.

She left at noon the same day for Calcutta.

THE S.S. TRAFALGAR, 851 tons, Captain A. Scott, sailed yesterday for Havre, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,822 bales of cotton, 76 bales wool, 326½ cwts wheat, 799½ cwts linseed, and 9 packages rosa oil.

THE S. S. ASIA left Calcutta for Bombay and intermediate ports on the 26th ultimo with the following passengers:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Taylor, Miss Carry George, Miss Nye, Miss Rogers, Miss May, Miss Nelson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Herberte, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Batson, Miss Macmillan, Mr. F. J. V. Minchin, Mr. Peirerie, Mr. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Perry, and Mr. Blake.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT COMMISSION.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Question 73.—Is cotton bought on the classification system in Bombay from the natives?

Answer.—Contracts are now made in Bombay for Oomrautee cotton on the Liverpool classification system, and the Bombay dealers now talk of "good fair" cotton and the other classifications, when wishing to sell, in almost every case. Broach cotton is also largely sold in full-pressed bales, on the same principle by natives in Bombay. Bhownuggur cotton in full pressed bales is also being sold, but only to a small extent, as only a small portion of the crop has yet been full-pressed in any one season. As an illustration of the striking change in the trade in this respect I would mention that under the old system of contracting with the native seller in Bombay for large quantities of cotton to be selected by the buyer, there was always a sort of fight during the selection, afterwards between the buyer and the seller, the buyer wishing of course to get as good cotton as possible, and the seller wishing to fulfil his contract with as low a class of cotton as possible. Now, however, the natives, seeing that in order to retain their trade they must act on the European buyer's principle of trying to secure a good name, are endeavouring to induce European buyers to buy full-pressed bales from them just as they do from European up-country agents. As a rule the native sellers have been endeavouring to give the quality that they had contracted to deliver. When full-pressed bales are delivered against a contract a few are open for examination in Bombay, but this partial examination cannot possibly enable the buyer to ascertain whether inferior bales are mixed up or not. If 500 bales were tendered against a contract, probably only ten would be opened, and it would be quite possible therefore for many inferior bales to be in the lot, without being detected here. On arrival at the European market the imposture, if any, would be detected. In Liverpool, out of parcels of a 100 bales or more, one bale in ten is sampled, in smaller parcels a larger proportion is sampled. Then after the sale of the cotton the buyer samples the bales again, and any difference in quality would of course vitiate the sale. In addition to that, by the Liverpool cotton brokers' rules, any bale or bales decidedly inferior to the quality sold or false-packed must be taken back by the seller if the spinner makes the claim within a certain time after the date of the sale (I believe the time, speaking from memory, to be three months); I bought full-pressed bales largely from natives in Bombay last season and the season before, and I found that as a rule the cotton was honestly selected. And from the fact that European merchants have been buying very largely from natives this season in full-pressed bales, we may fairly conclude that their experience as regards previous years has been of a similar character. To any one who knew the way in which business was done in the Bombay market a few years ago, this change is certainly most striking. These full-pressed bales are pressed by the up-country presses for the natives, and although most of the presses are under European management, the manager undertakes no supervision with regard to any cotton except that of his own buying and selection. It would be the exception for a European manager of an up-country press to see the natives' cotton. European agents up-country select their cotton in doorus outside the press-house, and have clerks in the presses to watch the cotton while being pressed and see that no inferior doorus slip in by mistake. I see that the Inspector-in-Chief, in his report for 1872-73, at page 27, says that the Bombay merchant is benefitted only indirectly slightly, and in some cases not at all by the Act; and in explanation states that the up-country agent, working for his bread in the districts on commission, is entirely responsible for quality, condition, weight and everything; also that the agent in the districts and the broker in Bombay are the merchant's scapegoats, and intervene between him and all deteriorated and inferior cotton unless otherwise ordered. With regard to this statement I wish to say that the responsibility of the buying agent up-country is very small compared with that of the buyer of the cotton, that is the merchant in Bombay. The latter, on the arrival of full-pressed cotton in Bombay, opens only a very few bales out of each lot, and if they are found right in quality he ships the parcel, and the up-country agent's responsibility, according to the custom of the trade and the terms of the contract, then ceases entirely. But as I have already remarked, in answer to a previous question, the exporting merchant has to take the risk of the quality of every bale, of the parcel for months, and possibly for a year or two to come, not only in the home market, but after the cotton has been opened bale by bale in the spinner's mill. As regards the other statement, that the broker in Bombay is the merchant's scapegoat, I have always, ever since I came here, been a very large buyer of cotton, and no broker has ever had anything to do with the responsibility of my quality. If I make a mistake and take inferior cotton from the seller, I alone have to bear the consequences of that mistake. As regards protection from the tricks of sellers, I have invariably found that the ordinary civil courts gave me ample protection, and prevented me from suffering any loss without ever having recourse to any Cotton Frauds' inspectors. I have never had to ask their assistance or advice since I came to Bombay. I wish to mention this, because the Collector of Ahmedabad, when writing, in answer to a complaint I made to Government that the sub-inspector of Dhollera was interfering with the trade there and driving it away to the neighbouring ports of Mawa and Bhownugger, wrote regarding my firm that these gentlemen were ready enough to cry out for the Act when they wished to be protected from the tricks of native sellers, but spoke of injury to trade when they were stopped from pressing cotton with an admixture of foreign substances.

Question 74.—When cotton is bought and sold on the classification system, does it prevent the mutual allowance principle from operating?

Answer.—The mutual allowance system is never likely to be introduced into Bombay, but the buying of cotton on classification works very well in conjunction with the mutual allowance system at Liverpool. For instance, a merchant, after buying "good fair" cotton in Bombay, will sell it as "fair" in Liverpool, with mutual allowances, or he will sell it as "good fair," adopting whichever system he thinks most likely to make the transaction profitable. If he thought that the cotton delivered to him was better than "good fair" as is sometimes the case, (because in Bombay we have no standard samples to refer to as in Liverpool), he probably would sell it on the mutual allowance system, with the intention of getting the full benefit of the quality.

Question 75.—Are we to understand that your general opinion is that the trade can take care of itself, and that there is no necessity for inspection on the part of Government to prevent adulteration?

Answer.—I can say after considerable experience that the merchant is perfectly able to protect himself, is, in fact, amply protected by the ordinary laws of the country. I have never felt in any one instance that there was need for Government interference to protect my interests. I have already stated that I do not think that the improvement in certain classes of Indian cotton of late years is owing to any action on the part of the Cotton Frauds Department. I can say with certainty that at any rate nothing has

"GOETHE AND MENDELSSOHN."*

(Pall Mall Budget.)

It would be difficult to name among writers, painters, or musicians any one man who united in himself so many kinds of literary and artistic excellence as Mendlessohn. That was doubtless not the sole—not even the main—reason why he produced so favourable an impression on all who were brought into contact with him, nor why he gained the heart of all who knew him intimately. But the fact cannot but excite the wonder and admiration of those who have become acquainted with him only through his music and through his letters. No "Life of Mendlessohn," in formal biographical shape, has yet, as far as we know, been published; but the man lives in his letters, and in none with fuller life than in the collection now before us. Many of these derive additional interest from the fact that they give us glimpses of Goethe in his magnificent old age, surrounded by a number of charming young women, whom he patronizes and pats on the head, employing them now and then to write his letters, and more than repaying them by an occasional quatrain of complimentary verse. Women are better than men in that respect. An old lady of something like Goethe's eminence in literature would not find herself sought after and cherished by youthful secretaries of the opposite sex. Probably she would scorn such attentions. Goethe, however, did not; and he naturally received them in abundance. Two members of the poet's society of female admirers "give one the feeling," said Goethe, "of looking at a couple of great rose-bushes. I had a monstrous one," he added, "in my garden, which blossomed magnificently, but when these girls stood in front of it one could see nothing but them." Against the attractions of a certain Countess who comes to see him the benevolent host warns the youthful and, as Goethe may well have thought, over-impressionable Felix; who, however, was better capable of guarding his heart than his venerable and certainly not inexperienced adviser. Goethe nourished a tender admiration for the Countess, partly because she was so beautiful, partly because, going much about and causing pleasure wherever she appeared, she seemed unconscious of the effect she produced—much, probably, as Goethe himself went about, without showing by any external signs that he was conscious of being a great poet. But greatly as he admired the Countess, it was with his sister-in-law that he happened at this particular period to be in love; and it is amusing to note that while the Jove-like Goethe cautions the boy Felix against losing his heart to the Countess von Pappenheim, the boy Felix sees plainly enough that Jupiter has already lost his (for the time being) to Ulrike, his wife's sister. Meanwhile Ottilie, the poet's daughter, seems to have conceived a very friendly feeling for Mendelssohn, to whom, by Goethe's direction, she writes letters which must compel every one who reads them to like her. The young Mendelssohn, too, was much calmer than was the old Goethe on the subject of a certain Mdlle. Szymanowska, a Polish pianist, whom Goethe used to praise enthusiastically, but about whom Mendelssohn writes: "People set the Szymanowska above Hummel. They have confused her pretty face with her not pretty playing."

In letters we see, not pictures or photographs of the writers, but the writers themselves; and the earlier part of the correspondence contained in this volume reproduces in lifelike style the principal personages of the society assembled at Goethe's house during the period of the young Mendelssohn's visit. It may, we think, be looked upon as certain that Goethe who furnished subjects for music, and words for musical setting to a whole series of great, indeed, of the very greatest, composers—Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, for instance—who was personally acquainted with Beethoven and Mendelssohn, and to Mendelssohn very much attached; who valued music, moreover, as a most important branch of art and as the most spiritual of all the arts, yet cared little enough for it in regard to the pleasure he himself derived from it. "Que me veux-tu, sonate?" said the inquiring Fontenelle to some piece of harpsichord music (what piece or whose is not recorded), of which he could make nothing. "Three minutes more and I confess everything!" exclaimed Goethe at a Court concert made terrible to him by a prolonged performance of some modern sonata—perhaps a sonata by Beethoven!—which had irritated and tortured him beyond bearing. He did not disbelieve in the power of pianoforte playing; on the country, like the devils cited by St. James, he "believed and trembled." It is written in one of the numerous "Lives," or "Lives and Letters of Beethoven," that Goethe, as if anxious to find a royal road to the knowledge of music, spoke to Beethoven on the subject, who gruffly replied, "Hear my symphonies!" Goethe and Beethoven could never have got on together (Goethe and Mozart, no doubt would have done so); and in one of his letters to Zelter, cited in this volume, we find the greatest of German poets writing of the greatest of German composers: "His talent excited my astonishment, but unfortunately his personality is entirely uncontrolled. He is perfectly welcome to think the world detestable but by that means he does not make it more enjoyable for others." Mendelssohn, however, was of a lovable disposition, and devoted to Goethe; and Goethe, recognizing his genius in music, and also in other things, and glad to have the young man with him acted as if in remembrance of Beethoven's advice. But he did not wish to hear Beethoven's music alone, he desired an historical course; and this (during his third visit—1830) Felix gave him, day by day playing to his great minded listener, his thoroughly sympathetic critic, now Bach, now Haydn, now Gluck, now Mozart, and finally Beethoven himself. Poor Schubert, in this great historical series, seems to have been altogether neglected—who, indeed, knew of Schubert's pianoforte music, not to speak of his symphonies, in 1830? As the still youthful pianist introduced a new composer, he explained to his learned and illustrious pupil, who sat in a dark corner "like a Jupiter Tonans, with his old eyes flashing fire," what each had done to further the art. At first he would not hear anything of Beethoven—"would not venture upon Beethoven at all," we are told. But when Felix declared he could not help it, and played the first movement of the C minor symphony, he remarked, "That causes no emotion; it is only astonishing and grandiose." Then, however muttering to himself, he added, "It is very grand, quite wild enough to bring the house about one's ears; and what must it be when all the people are playing it at once."

This took place during Mendelssohn's third visit; but Goethe seems to have listened to him with almost as much interest when he heard him many years before, for the first time in 1821, and for the second in 1822. At the first meeting the boy Felix played some of Bach's fugues; after which Goethe asked for a minuet. "You shall have the most beautiful one in the whole world," replied the child; and he played the minuet from "Don Juan." After the minuet Goethe, who meanwhile had stood by the piano "listening attentively and his eyes sparkling with pleasure," wished to hear the overture, but was met by the child pianist with a positive refusal. "It can't be played as it is written," he said, "and it would not be right to alter it in the least." He proposed, however, to substitute the more simple overture to the "Marriage of Figaro," and "acquitted himself with so much confidence and ease, rendering the orchestral effects so completely, and bringing out so many delicate features of the instrumentation into due prominence, that the effect was irresistable." Goethe, already delighted with the young artist, now tried him with some MS. music. The first piece was by Mozart, who, as any one might guess, wrote a neat hand, and produced clear, correct manuscript. Mendelssohn played from Mozart's authograph as though he had known the music all his short life. "That's nothing," said Goethe, "other people can read that too; but now I am going to give something in which you will break down. So take care!" The manuscript now produced was the work of Beethoven, and was sufficiently characteristic of his "uncontrolled personality." Beethoven, according to Zelter, young Mendelssohn's master, wrote as if he used a brocmstick and then wiped his sleeve over the wet ink. "His manuscripts," he added, "are soon recognized." But unfortunately his notes were not soon recognizable; and as Felix kept his eyes reverently fixed on the paper his whole face glowed with excitement until "out of the chaos of words and notes scratched out, smudged, interlined, and written over one another, he brought to light some lofty thought of beauty, or some deep, noble sentiment." Goethe, as if to test his readiness and nerve as well as his musical ability, would leave him no time to consider, but kept urging him on. "Didn't I tell you you would break down?" he said to him. "Now try and show what you can do." The music was simple enough, but the writing was full of erasures and covered with smears. At the first reading Felix had often to point laughingly with his finger to the right note which was often to be found in quite another place; and many a mistake had to be corrected with a hurried "no, that's it." But at the end he said "Now I will play it you," and the second time there was not a single wrong note. Goethe, concealing his praise under the cloak of pleasantry, rallied him on the mistakes he had made; but it was easy to see that the lad's success gave him great pleasure.

Goethe's testimony to the genius and skill displayed by the boy Mendelssohn should be borne in mind when one is inclined to doubt the marvellous stories told of his youthful abilities. "Musical prodigies," he said, "as far as mere technical execution goes are probably no longer rare: but what this little man can do borders on the miraculous, and I could not have believed it possible at so early an age." "And yet you heard Mozart in his seventh year," said Zelter. "Yes' answered Goethe; "at that time I myself had only just reached my twelth year, and was certainly, like all the rest of the world, immensely astonished at his extraordinary executiou; but what your pupil already accomplishes bears the same relation to the Mozart of that time that the cultivated talk of a grown-up person does to the prattle of a child."

Though Goethe, in his conversations with young Mendelssohn, speaks to him for the most part either of music or of women—treating the former subject quite seriously, the latter in that tone of pleasantry in which it is safest perhaps to approach it—he occasionally opened himself in regard to contemporary authors; and every syllable that he uttered on this head is of course of value. "Stendhal," he said, "is one of the mediocre Sort (had Goethe read "La Chartreuse de Parme"?); he is intelligent and has a certain amount of knowledge, but the best and highest he has not got. 'Waverley," he continued, "is Scott's best novel, and contains all his succeeding works. Without being brilliant it is sufficiently interesting. So is the 'Fair Maid of Perth.' Why the "Fair Maid of Perth" was selected by Goethe from a dozen other admirable novels by the same author as specially worthy of being classed with "Waverley" does not appear. That, however, concerns the illustrious Goethe. Not so a note appended by the translator of the letters on the subject of Stendhal, which without being demonstrably incorrect, is at least very misleading. "His chief writings," he says, "are biographies of Haydn and Mozart (which he translated literally from the "Haydine" of Carpani and published without acknowledgement under the name of "Bombet"), of Metastasiq and Rossini; a history of painting in Italy; essays, romances, &c. His writings display great originality"—[but we have just been told that "his chief writings" are "translated literally" from Carpani]—"and a superior mind, though his inaccuracies are often frequent and his opinions often startling." To all which we can only reply, "Read 'La Chartreuse de Parme,' or, if that be not enough the article on 'La Chartreuse de Parme' published by Balzac in the Revu de Paris."

Doubtless not on account of the translation he had made from Terence, nor of the excellent style of his letters, in which the manner is worthy of the matter and conversely, but rather by reason of his good sense and clear perception in all things, the wise old Goethe attached great value to Mendelssohn's opinion; observing on one occasion, after a letter from Italy had been read, "You hear what Felix says" as though that must be held to settle the question. Of Mendelssohn's letter from Italy, Switzerland, France, and England we can say nothing that is not already known and thoroughly accepted by English readers. We have never seen any of the water-colour drawings of which some of the letters speak; but competent judges who have been more fortunate have told us that they were really artistic productions; and if the power of painting in words could be accepted as an indication of pictorial ability in the literal sense of the words, we should know Mendelssohn to be a great painter by his simple but truly vivid description of a storm in the Swiss mountains, or rather between the mountains and the lake of Lucerne. It seems to us that Mendelssohn's letters from England and letters to English correspondents, as contained in this volume, have been a good deal published before, though where we cannot precisely say. Probably after being printed and reprinted in musical and other journals, they are now put together for the first time in the form of a book. They are chiefly remarkable for what a German would call their "subjective" interest—for the light they throw on the personal character of the writer. But, besides showing himself unconsciously a simple, straightforward, kind-hearted, high-minded man in all his transactions with his friends, Mendelssohn says now and then something about his art which is worth remembering. He had been told apparently that in is orchestration he was too sparing for modern audiences in his use of "the brass." This is what he says in reply. "If I proceed slowly,"—in composing "St. Paul"—"it is at least without the use of trombones, and I flatter myself to have been as moderate in the use of brass as any enemy of the Birmingham industry could desire; for out of twelve choruses in the first part there are but two with the brass band, and the beginning chorus is even without trumpets. Are you not satisfied with this? And am I not likely to become a writer whose dreams may be undisturbed by the ghosts of drummers and trumpeters arising and showing their wounds, and saying, 'Remember how we got them?' At least, I am firmly convinced that if the idea of the thing wants power, all the trombones of Great Britain and Ireland are not able to supply it, and only serve to make the weakness of the idea more conspicuous."

* "Goethe and Mendelssohn." Translated, with additions, from the German of Dr. Karl Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. By M. E. von Glehn. (London: Macmillan and Co. 1874.)

M. OLLIVIER AND THE ACADEMY.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

PARIS, March 4.

The difficulty between M. Emile Ollivier and his colleagues of the Academy continues to furnish the principal topic of conversation in Paris. The papers are full of it. M. de la Guerronniere publishes in the *Liberté* a long article on the subject, professing to be friendly to all parties, but which ought to make M. Ollivier desire to be saved from his friends. Various journals, and especially M. de Broglie's organ *La Presse*, have published long accounts, more or less incorrect and sensational, of what passed at the meeting of the committee on Thursday last. Through the kindness of an Academical friend, I am enabled to supply you with an accurate version.

The speech having been read, there was a brief silence. M. Guizot then rose and said:—

"Sir,—Your speech is too eulogistic. We are not here to deal in panegyrics. You call Lamartine a statesman; the term is misapplied. He was simply a man of imagination, too much in love with popularity. Neither can it justly be said, as you say, that Mirabeau was a statesman." M. Guizot proceeded to find fault with M. Ollivier for calling the Address of the 221 (in 1830) a Parliamentary *coup d'état*. He maintained that it was the exercise of a Constitutional right. Charles X. was mistaken in thinking the Chamber desired to overthrow him. Nobody thought of doing so.

To the former of these observations M. Ollivier made no reply. With reference to the last he said that the Address of the 221 was a real aggression upon the King. The Chamber had not supported Martignac's Liberal Ministry, and, after its fall, it offered no majority capable of sustaining a new Cabinet. The King was forced to apply to a personal friend, M. de Polignac. If the Chamber, after awaiting the acts of the new Ministry, had blamed them, it would only have been using its Constitutional right, which it exceeded when it replied to the King's nomination by a threatening Address, before the new Ministry had done anything. "Moreover," added M. Ollivier, "it is Lamartine's opinion that I express." Thereupon the Duc de Noailles suggested that he might mention this in his speech. M. Ollivier replied neither Yes nor No, and the discussion dropped, without having for a moment been otherwise than perfectly courteous on both sides. M. Emile Augier's reply was then read. It is said to be remarkably witty and happy. But M. Augier is also Bonapartist in his sympathies, and he referred to and approved M. Ollivier's appreciation of the Emperor. The reading over, M Guizot again spoke, this time in a tone of remarkable bitterness. "It is not sufficient," he said, "to have a light heart." Here M. Ollivier interrupted him with great vivacity. "Is it your intention, Sir," he said, "to attack me personally? If so, abandon circumlocution and speak to me face to face." M. Duvergier de Hauranne, President of the Committee, desired M. Ollivier to let M. Guizot speak. M. Guizot then declared it inopportune and inadmissible to eulogize the author of the war of 1870. There was no question of the war, M. Ollivier replied. He did not even allude to it. When the time came to explain his personal part in those events he should be prepared to do so. All that he had said in his speech with respect to the Emperor referred to him personally, and not to his acts. He was his Minister when he was elected to the Academy, and he considered that to take possession of his seat without finding a word of affectionate remembrance for the Sovereign whom he had served and loved to the last would be an act of cowardice. He denied that any one had the right *de lui imposer une telle infamie*. His tone was indignant and vehement. M. Guizot then said it was intolerable that M. Ollivier should not recognize in his speech that the Emperor had committed many errors. "No, I will not say it," replied M. Ollivier "je me trouve en presence d'une outrage generale, je veux lui opposer une eloge generale." M. Duvergier de Hauranne then turned to Mr. Guizot and asked him if had any motion to make. M. Guizot replied in the negative. The speech being thus approved, the sitting of the committee terminated. It was then 3 o'clock, at which hour the general sitting of the Academy commenced. M. Ollivier was introduced in the usual manner, and as soon as the sitting was opened the Director of the Academy, M. Duvergier de Hauranne, rose and said, "Gentlemen, your committee has found the two speeches which are to be spoken on the 5th of March worthy of the Academy." After that M. Ollivier remained during the whole sitting, which lasted an hour and a half, and in which there was no further question of his speech or reception.

In consequence of what passed in the Committee, and, we may presume, out of a natural desire to conciliate certain of his colleagues, M. Ollivier consented to modify what he had said about the Address of the 221, and substituted the words "agression of the Chamber" for "*coup d'etat* of the Chamber." But, in spite of urgent representations, he positively refused in the least to alter what he had said about the Emperor. In a general sitting of the Academy held last Saturday there was no mention made of him. On Saturday night appeared the article in the *Presse*, already alluded to, which announced that in a sitting to be held yesterday M. d'Haussonville would propose the adjournment of M. Ollivier's reception. The sitting was held, lasted from 4 till half-past 5, and was adjourned until to-day. When it broke up yesterday M. Patin, the Secretary of the Academy, went to M. Ollivier to invite him in conformity with a resolution come to, to attend to-day's sitting. M. Olliver replied to the invitation in the following letter:—

"Sir,—I am sure that your report to our colleagues of what has passed between us to-day will be made with the most loyal fidelity. Permit me, nevertheless, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, to reproduce in writing the replies I made you, and to beg you to read this letter to the Academy. You did me the honour of calling upon me this evening, and you asked me, in the name of the Academy, to be present to-morrow at an extraordinary sitting, in order to make my colleagues acquainted with certain passages of my speech with which the newspapers have greatly busied themselves, and especially that in which I paid homage to the person of the Emperor Napoleon III. I answered you that, in spite of my strong wish to please you and not to displease my colleagues, I could not accept the invitation. In the first place, I told you, on the occasion of my reading my speech before the Committee, a personal attack was made upon me, and the Director of the Academy, there present, did not extend to me his protection, while I was unable to protect myself by reason of the age of him who provoked me. That outrage has been made public, and has been aggravated by exaggerated versions. I will not risk being placed a second time in a like situation. I added that my speech had been approved by the Committee; that the Director having uttered, without any opposition, the decisive words, 'Your Committee has judged the two speeches worthy of the Academy," I was admitted to the honours of the sitting. These facts constitute in my favour an acquired right, which I should renounce by consenting to submit my speech to fresh examination. It appears to me all the more impossible to consent to this abandonment of my right, because my decision is irrevocable not to change a single word of the affectionate and entirely personal homage I pay to the Sovereign whose Minister I was when the Academy honoured me with its suffrages.

Thus the matter stands at this time of writing. We shall hear to-night what the Academy has decided, but the probability is that M. Ollivier will not be formally received. He is not the less a member of the Academy, drawing the slender annual stipend of 1,000f. attached to the dignity, and enjoying all the rights of an academician. He will be by no means the first who was never formally received. The great Colbert, whose chair he occupies, was not received because he never could find time to prepare his speech. Under the First Empire, Chateaubriand was not allowed to take his seat by reason of certain passages in his speech, and it was only under the Restoration that he was able to sit. The origin of this custom of speech-making is traced back to the year 1640. The Academy then held its sittings at the Louvre, and it was a usage that, when a new member came to be received, the others went out into the ante-chamber to greet and compliment him, whereupon he expressed his thanks and sense of the honour done him in becoming terms, and was escorted into the hall and took his seat. In 1610 Oliver Patru on being thus met in the ante-room, made an eloquent speech of a length unprecedented on such occasions. The custom was thus introduced, and has since been kept up and established as a rule of the Academy. But the validity of an election and the privileges of the Academician do not depend upon compliance with it.

M. Ollivier's name has to-day been the burden of the buzz of conversation on the Boulevards, and in every shop and *cafe* the question is asked, "Will he or will he not give way?" A very short time will answer the general inquiry.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

AT THE PRINCESS'S.

THE author (Mr. W. G. Wills) of Mr. Irving as Charles the First and Eugene Aram, has thrown away a grand subject in his treatment of Marie Stuart. It is neither a good drama, nor a good poem.

Yet, had the leading parts been in the hands of powerful artists, the minor characters carefully cast and carefully played, had the piece been produced with such care as is now the rule and not the exception at most of our chief Theatres, and had the stage management been thoroughly efficient, Marie Stuart, despite its faults as a drama, despite its weakness as a poem, might have achieved a temporary success, though it could never have attained a lasting popularity. The author began by not doing justice to himself; and the actors, following suit, have not done justice to the author.

The bills announce "the whole produced under the direction of Mr. Alfred Nelson and the personal supervision of the author, Mr. W. G. Wills." Well, I'm sorry for it:—therefore as to the stage arrangements, one must not be too hard on Mr. Nelson, but divide the blame between him and his talented supervisor.

Your representative would here observe that any English author who treats of Mary Stuart without the flight from Fotheringay, without the imprisonment, without showing Elizabeth, and without the scaffold and death of the Catholic Queen, knows very little of the way to get at the popular mind.

Your representative played the eaves-dropper on this occasion and was not surprised at what he heard—a conversational summary whereof he now proceds to give for the benefit of those concerned in the education of the people, and of Mr. Wills in particular, to whom such hints may be useful in future.

Inquiring person (in the stalls, to well-read friend). I say (referring to programme). Who was Chastelard?

Well read friend. Eh, Chastelard? (Thinks his friend has made a mistake, but, on looking at the Dramatis Personæ sees he hasn't.) Ah, yes—Chastelard—(thinks)—Well—(notices other people behind him interested in his reply)—he was a poet, who—let me see—it's difficult at this moment to recal——

Inquiring person (with vague memory). Wasn't he choked by a crumb after writing something? (considers). Yes—there was a picture of him some years ago in the academy.

Well-read friend (puzzled). No—that was—at least—(doubtfully)—was that the name—Chastelard? (Wishes he'd read up all about Marie Stuart before coming to the Theatre.) At this point enter Mr. Charles Harcourt as Chastelard.

Regular playgoer (in Pit, to companion). That's Arcourt. Was at Drury. Lor! recollect him ever so long.

Companion. O, he's Chastelard. Who's he? Mary's father?

Regular playgoer (who soon gets at the thread of the plot). No. He's in love with Mary. I suppose he's the villain afterwards.

Companion (surprised). They call him "Young Chastelard." Why's that?

Regular playgoer (puzzled). I don't know. Perhaps he's in disguise. You'll see (positively), he'll be the villain.

Companion (all attention). I can't hear what they're saying.

The Act goes on, and nothing particular happens, except that "Young Chastelard" is sent up the stage in disgrace, brought down the stage, and restored to favour, petted, snubbed, made to hand things to Marie, has roses given him which he pinches without asking any wry faces over the thorns (on the principle of "grasp your nettle," I suppose), is called "Chastelard," and "poor Chastelard!" is told that he might be fitted for some "light and graceful post"—which seems to suggest a fancy lamp-post in the Court garden—is suddenly, and much to his surprise banished, when he says that he will "set" the Queen "in the shrine of his memory"—the use of which simile, by the way, twice in the course of a short conversation, rather detracts from one's notion of him as a fertile poet. He has just before observed—

"——a young child's smile,
A prize, my liege,
Set like a jewel in my memory."

Presently with much emotion, evinced by blinking, gasping, and hanging his head, exit Young Chastelard. He's back again, though, in less than five minutes, and accepts Mary's offer to take him with her to Scotland. End of Act I.

Act II. A Front Scene played in the broadest Scotch dialect. Local colouring this, and, no doubt, the humour of this scene would be highly appreciated, wherever the dialect should happen to be intelligible. "is it was—except when the Provost uttered the word Abreeks," whereat there was a laugh or two—the scene was somewhat dull.

Then came scene 2, "Edinburgh Gates." Arrangements supposed to have been made for the arrival of the Queen, but, apparently, for some long-excepted visit of Hengler's Circus Troup. In the book the stage direction says, "Distant cheering heard, and gun fired. Yes, there was the cheering, as heartily as it ever is done on the stage; but as for the gun—all that we, in front, heard, was a series of what resembled the sound of blows from some heavy mallet on some wooden block. Whether anybody's head was being injured by the operation your representative cannot say, but should think not.

Quiet person, in Stalls. I say, what's that row?

Mr. Wagg. Why, don't you see? Circus just arriving, Clown behind wishes to give a hint that John Knox is coming on. So he gets a hammer, and——

Quiet person. Ah, I see. Yes—knocks.

Then enter John Knox, with such a brogue!!

Quiet person, in Stalls. I say, is he really speaking Scotch?

Mr. Wagg. Well, I think so; because it's very much as spoken in some parts of Yorkshire.

It turns out that John Knox is not only a low Churchman, but a low comedian. I do not know what reading Mr. Rousby intended of the character at first, and am inclined to think that he meant to be serious and impressive throughout, but, after a few minutes of it, finding that the audience were inclined to laugh at the character, he kindly surrendered his own private view of Knox as a tragedian, and brought him out more like a Box or Cox than Mr. Knox. This gracious condescension on the part of the intelligent artist tended to lighten the piece considerably.

The one event of importance in this Act is that "Young Chastelard" appears to have been brought over to Scotland merely to be horridly snubbed in public on his first appearance in Edinburgh.

Here is a Gallery episode, to be taken for what it is worth:—

Bill (unread in Scotish history). I say, who's John Knox?

Tom (superciliously). Knox? You just get brought up at the Police Court, and you'll see.

I forgot to say that the Circus notion is kept up by the entrance of a procession, and of Mary Queen of Scots on a white horse. When she had dismounted, the horse didn't do anything—no firing a pistol, or breakfasting with the Clown (John Knox might have gone in for this), and so the Circus part was a trifle flat.

The third act commences with "Young Chastelard" playing a game of "La Crosse" with a lady. Two sticks and a hoop. "As the scene opens," say the stage-directions, "a few last bars on the lute from Marie."

What this means is not quite clear; perhaps it is poetry. Your representative did not notice the few last bars, or the lute.

"Young Chastelard," who (wonderful for his time of life), finishes his game sweetly and gracefully,—he is "La Grace" itself—and then insults Lord James Murray, who is a very unsympathetic person in maroon-coloured boots.

Mr. Wills makes Lord James call the Queen, "an instrument of Ultramontane schemes,"—meaning, I suppose, Papistical plots. An anachronism. The word "Ultramontane" had no such significance in the time of Elizabeth as it has recently acquired. Lord James Murray, it is true, charges Knox with having used the phrase. Knox might have been literally "over the heads" of his congregation in the pulpit, and beyond them in his teaching, but he never got as far as anticipating the political slang of the nineteenth century.

Then comes a scene between the Great Calvinist—the Protestant Performer—and the Catholic Queen, in which John Knox is funnier than ever.

To pass over such an interesting event as the appearance of "Young Chastelard" with a lute, on which, thank goodness, he only made one meaningless noise and finished, we come to the scene in "The Small Private Chapel of Marie," as the book of the play calls it, meaning the Queen's private Chapel.

The book goes on, and describes the scene according to Mr. Wills' mind's eye, or as he would probably have written in the stage-direction, to the, "small private eye of the mind of Wills,"—"Beautiful Norman stained-glass window; alter, with large crucifix: candles at either side."

Poor, Mr. Wills! The book was in print, I'll be sworn, ere he had cast his eagle glance—that is, his Wills's bird's-eye—o'er the scene as "his friends in front" saw it.

The beautiful Norman window was so remarkably like the kaleidoscopic chromatrope, which was one of our childish delights at the Polytechnic, that everyone's gaze was at once fixed on it, expecting it would revolve, or evolve, or involve, or in-and outvolve, or perhaps break out into illuminated advertisements. It didn't; and disappointed everybody. I don't wonder that the Scottish people (bigoted, no doubt) were furious about this stained-glass window. The stage-directions go on to describe the scene:—

"Altar, and large crucifix.' Invisible. In a side-chapel I caught a glimpse of two professional Ritualists performing some service, but what it would be difficult to say. Perhaps one was saying "Mass" and the other "Vespers, both being mentioned in the book as occurring at the sametime, Mass, however, as a matter of fact, is only said in the morning, and Vespers in the afternoon or evening: however, perhaps the professional ecclesiastics were a trifle nervous about this time or their watches were wrong or, for some other cause or another, they got the services muddled up.

"Candles at either side"—Mr. Wills, perhaps, means on each side. However, if he left it to the choice of the stage manager, I can answer for there having been candles on one side at all events.

"Each" continues the direction in the book, "on entering, dips the finger in holy water and crosses the forehead with it"—This being just such a direction as would be written by a person who knew nothing whatever about the action he pretends to describe. These are details. But, as Mr. Wills has shown so much attention to details, he might have bestowed a little more care on them—or left them to the gentleman whom he was supervising *i.e.* Nelson his stage manager.

So the uninteresting work proceeds. John Knox gets his laughs, and, out of all character, is made to address St. Anthony, a Papist Saint. He finishes with a risky soliloquy, which is quite long enough, and then we get to The Fifth Act, in which there is just one spark of life and interest.

Here I must stop to quote:—

Marie (romantically). "O, Chastelard, I would we never met."

Chastelard (prosaically for him). "Then" (*i.e.* "if we hadn't met") "had I never heard those blessed words."

True, but remarkably commonplace. "The British fleet you cannot see, because it is not yet in sight" is something of a parallelism.

John Knox became a little more serious towards the end of the play, and with good reason. We all got more serious. But at last it ended and so, my readers, ends the full, true, and particular account given by

—*Punch*. YOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

SHIRLEY BROOKS.

Born April 29, 1815. Died February 23, 1874.

THE relations of *Punch* and its readers have grown so cordial, that the strokes of death among its contributors have become subjects of sorrow far beyond the circle in which the dead were valued as fellow-workers and loved as friends.

The death we have now to mourn deprives this Journal, for the second time, of a most able and active head.

Shirley Brooks has been taken from us in the full force of his buoyant and genial activity. Like so many soldiers of the pen, he has died, as a good Knight should, in harness, and at his post. His memory will be cherished by all who knew him, and by those most who knew him best. Few men have ever brought to the hard service of the periodical press more natural intelligence, a mind better equipped for its work, a more self-sustaining purpose to do his best in all he attempted, and a more loyal determination to render true and due service in all he took in hand.

During the years—alas too few!—of his editorship of this Journal, its staff have found in him—who was ever the pleasantest of comrades—the most considerate sagacious and kindly of chiefs.

Of his achievements, beyond the pale of *Punch*, and in very various fields of Literature, of his acquirements as a scholar, his brilliancy as a wit, and his genial and gentle qualities as a man, this is not the place to speak.

But it is not unbecoming, even in these pages, to say that these graces were so blended in him, that, large as is the public loss in his death, it is little compared to the blank that death must leave in his family and among his friends.

Nor can any better wish be offered to his successor in the editorship of this Journal than that he may be guided by as fine a taste, as clear a judgment, and as well directed a sympathy, as was Shirley Brooks.

Another blithe voice missing from our mirth,
One more bright blade to our wit-combats lost,
One springing seed of life the less on earth,
Nipt by what seems to us untimely frost.

Still our small band grows smaller: still there show
Fewer old faces, and more empty rooms:
Till, shadow-thronged, our table seems to grow
A place of memories—a field of tombs.

What though new growths spring to replace the old,
Though seats be filled as merrily and well,
Though young hands spring pencil and pen to hold,
And new thumes find new wits the laugh to swell?

The life of *Punch* lives on, and knows not loss;
His deaths are theirs whom death robs of a friend;
Then let a timely tear his laughter cross,
And seemly mourning with his motley blend.

But three Springs have been green, since we stood round
To hear the clod fall on Mark Lemon's bier,
The wild-flowers yet have hardly claimed the ground,
Where sleeps the chief whose memory still is dear.

Now our worn mourning must for him be donned,
That took *his* place, whom we left sleeping there,
Wondering, as homeward from the Church we wonned
Who likeliest to fill best that empty chair!

And he was chosen, whom in heart we knew
The brightest, blithest, readiest and most bold,
The keenest eye to point wit's arrow true,
The deftest hand to plant it in the "gold."

But more, because, beside the ready wit,
The well-stored memory, the pointed pen,
We knew his temper for right ruling fit—
His genial art that charms in guiding men.

So he has sat, the focus of our board,
The best jest, sunniest presence, cheeriest voice,
The centre of our council, deed and word,
And none has e'er misdoubted of the choice.

It seems but yesterday that he was here,
The busiest in the business of the hour,
With ready judgment, quick wit, vision clear,
Full of the easy consciousness of power.

The clasp of his kind hand still seems to cling
To mine, his blithe voice still rings in my ear,
E'en while this poor memorial wreath I fling,
With brother's hand, on his untimely bier—

Untimely!—Yes, to those who count by time;
But who can say how long his life has been,
Gauged by the toil, the thought in prose and rhyme,
Experience of things heard and read and seen.

Recorded, in those swift growths of the brain,
Leaves of the tree, whose sap no winter stays,
That spring to die, and die to spring again,
But sum who knows what toil of nights and days!

And who that marks God's way in nature traced,
The million germs to round one life that die,
Shall say that all this work, or aught, is waste—
Meteors that fade, e'en while they fire the sky.

To tell our sons what our friend wrote or thought
Little or nothing may o'er-float Time's foam;
What he was we know best, with whom he wrought,
And they who sit, sad in a darkened home.

—*Punch*.

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